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Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1802.

[No. 478.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hds.,
Sugar in hds and bls.,
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
assorted,

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kerseys,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicos,
Cambricks and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sewing filks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 25 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in
hogheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hds.,
Sugar in bls.
Soap } in boxes,
Candles and Chocolate }
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Chintzes and Calicos,
Sprig'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marfeilles and muslins,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 19 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY
Has received per the Paul Seaman, via
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS
for the season, which are now opening and
will be sold low by the package or piece,
and he is in daily expectation of receiving
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18.

Clean linen and cotton
rags bought at this office.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me
vested, will be sold at public auction be
fore the door of Prince William court
house in the town of Dumfries, on the
first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock,
for cash, that valuable TRACT OF LAND,
situate in the same county near Bacon Race
meeting-house, containing about five
hundred acres, part of a seven hundred
acre patent granted to James Peake, and
which five hundred acres of land was lately
the property of Isaac McPherson, under
a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alex
andria.

ABRAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria County, on
Saturday the 17th day of July next, if
fair, if not the next fair day, will be
offered for sale on the premises, upon a
credit that will be then made known,
for notes with approved indorsers, ne
gotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the
east side of Alfred street and south side of
Cameron street, in the town of Alex
andria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet
5 inches. There are a convenient two
story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen
and other out houses upon the lot,
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.
The lot is subject to an annual rent of
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid
off into smaller divisions, and sold either
in these divisions, or altogether, as will
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Yeitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs,
JOHN DUNLAP, }
June 17. ddf

TUITION.

"Tis education forms the common mind,
"Just as the twig is bent the tree's in
clined."

THE subscriber purposes opening a Se
minary for Young Ladies, on Monday the
28th of this month, in the first room of
Mrs. Fletcher's house, on the south side
of Prince-street between Pitt and St. A
saph's-street, where will be taught Read
ing, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geo
graphy, &c.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

N. B. The terms will be Four Dollars
per quarter, and One Dollar entrance; the
entrance money to be paid when the pupil
commences.

June 21. d

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by

W.M. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward
to any person who will give information
of the thief or thieves who broke open my
warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights
ago, and stole one barrel of pork from
thence, provided the proof is sufficient to
convict the thief.

W. H.

5 mo. 14. d
Just received from Norfolk,
and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and
oranges; muscadel raisins; double and
single Gloucester cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

FOR SALE,

Two large superb LOOKING
GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,
One plate measuring 103 by 40 inches.
The other 84 by 40 d.
with suitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgson.

May 31. d

Furniture by Auction.

On Wednesday the 30th inst. will be
sold at the house now occupied by Mr.
David Easton, a variety of Household and
Kitchen Furniture.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 21. Auctioneer

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the
Red House, in Prince William county,
by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William
and Loudoun, near the said Red House.
Terms of payment as follow. One fourth
part of the purchase money to be paid on
the first day of January, 1803, and the
other three fourth parts thereof to be paid
at three subsequent annual payments.—

Bonds, with approved security, to be
given by the purchasers at the time of sale,
2nd interest thereon to be paid at the rate
of six per cent. from the first day January,
1803. If the first payment of the pur
chase money be not punctually made, the
land to be again exposed to sale, by the
subscribers for ready money; if the land
should not then sell for the full amount of
the said purchase money, the purchaser or
purchasers to be accountable upon their
bonds for the deficiency. If the first pay
ment be punctually made, title will be given
to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must
be executed by them for securing the future
payments, which deeds of trust will be
acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale
for ready money, by the trustees, for the
full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue
of the deeds of trust, if any one of the fu
ture annual payments be not punctually
made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit
purchasers, who will have the right of
sealing them after the 20th day of Au
gust next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nel
son, deceased.

June 14. ddf

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,
Catalonia wine in hds. & quarter casks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts,
St. Vincent and Barbadoes—rum in hds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first qua
lity.

Muscovado Sugar in hds.
350 Bbls. Starch do.

Havannah Molasses in Hds.

Havannah white and brown Sugars, in
Boxes and Bbls.

Soap and Candles in Boxes,

Sweet Oil in do.

Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,

Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Confisiting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Batas, Mamoody's Gur
rah, Guzinahs, Caftahs, Moharags, Gun
ges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome
Dectoroy.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings
by the piece or bale, and two bales fine
Russia Osnaburgs.

A complete assortment of Russia and
New England Cordage, and one $\frac{1}{2}$ incl.
Cable 70 fathoms long.—A small qua
lity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The house is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

Prince street.



Summer Establishment.

MAIL PILOT

Will in future leave the Washington ta
vern, Alexandria, every morning at five
o'clock, and arrive at John H. Barney's,
at the Columbian Inn, George Town, to
breakfast at 7 o'clock, and then proceed
on to Baltimore, where it will arrive at
five o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Peck's
Columbian Inn, and regularly on to Phil
adelphialia, so that persons travelling in
this line may be sure of no hindrance on
their way.

Being provided with as good horses and
carriages as any on the road, we solicit a
share of public patronage, & confidently ex
pect that such as favor this stage with their
custom, will find the accommodations equal,
if not superior, to those provided by any others.

Returning, it leaves Baltimore every
morning at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Alex
andria the same evening.

Seats for Alexandria, taken at George
Town at J. H. Barney's stage office.

PETER HEISKEL,
J. H. BARNEY,

June 7. 22w4w

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next will be sold at the Ven
due Store, for the benefit of the under
writers,

One Trunk of HOSIERY—

Damaged on board the brig Harlequin,
on her passage from Liverpool to Balti
more.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.

June 23.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next, at
10 o'clock will be sold without reserve at
the Auction Room, about £1000 worth of
Dry Goods, Hardware,
&c. the remains of a large retail Store.

THO. MOORE, Auctioneer

June 23.

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the
20th day of July, and continue till all is
disposed of, for cash, the Household and
Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of
almost every description, some valuable
PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a
piece of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all per
sons having claims against the estate of
Mrs. Martha Washington, late of Fair
fax county, deceased, are requested to ex
hibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers
therefor, and every one indebted to
the same are desired to make immediate
payment.

THO. PETER, G. W. P. CUSTIS, Executors.

The executors of Gen. Wash
ington will avail themselves of the above
opportunity, and offer for sale on six
months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,
the greater part of them from imported
stock, about five hundred head of sheep,
and nearly the same number of hogs, to
gether with one elegant CHARIOT and
COACHEE, with harness compleat for
four horses, also four carriage and two
riding HORSES, with a number of Farm
ing Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a va
riety of other articles too numerous to
particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.

June 24. ddf

Printing in all variety ex
ecuted at this office.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The following "Morceau," we hope will prove interesting to most of our readers, as a relief from the uniformity of Commercial news, or Political disquisition. It is worthy the attention of the rational and the grave.

MORALS.

(PARTLY ORIGINAL & PARTLY SELECT-ED.)

"O, Happiness!—our being's end and aim.

POPE.

It is impossible for the attentive observer to mingle in the walks of social life, without often meeting with many of that class of beings who have every reason to be satisfied with their lot, but who are unhappy, though possessed of the means of happiness—with persons who have bread enough, and to spare—who have raiment in the greatest abundance—who have rest enough, and more than enough—who have time for attention to intellectual and moral pursuit, but who consume that time in contemplating with envy, situations in society higher than their own, equally unessential to their happiness and inaccessible to their steps.

A little reflection would cure such persons of an error so irrational. If they viewed the subject in a just point of light, they would perceive that all pleasure is a relative thing: that which is luxury to one to whom it is new, is none to him who enjoys it daily. The continual recurrence of the highest sensual gratifications, will soon reduce them to a level with the lowest.

He who is in possession of an easy sufficiency, and able to command a series of plain and humble pleasures, is chargeable with a groundless envy, when he suffers it to be excited by the more refined but ordinary indulgencies of persons in superior stations.

Continual repetition wears away the relish of all sensual pleasures, and gradually dulls the liveliest delights into flat and insipid sensation. That landscape which fills the traveller with rapture, is regarded with indifference by him who sees it every day. The sweetest sounds which art can combine, lose much of their effect upon an ear which is perpetually listening to melody. The cordial that exhilarates the sober is but a "cup of cold water to one who is accustomed to intemperance; and the softest couch into which languor ever sunk, is only a seat to them who never recline upon one less soft. The poor, when contemplating the situation of the rich, have no idea of their cares or troubles—they see the world smiling on them—they see one continued sunshine of prosperity settling on their house—they behold not a single cloud passing over their head—their situation is all serenity, and so they suppose must be their sensations—"they are not, say they, in trouble like other men, neither are they plagued like other men." This however is a great mistake. In trouble they are like other men, and in equal trouble, but it is of a different nature. From the superb pavilions of pleasure—from the splendid villas of grandeur—from elysian shades, and stately palaces, the loudest sighs have been heard, and the most frequent explosions of the instrument of death.

To be happy is not to lie relaxed, outstretched upon the ground, to repose among roses and lilies, to be lulled into drowsy pleasure upon the lap of ease, or soothed by the sounds of sweetest melody. To be happy, is "to be up and doing"—It is to be intensely and virtuously busy—it is to have the heart as full of hope and object, and the hand of occupation, as each can hold—it is to be engaged, to be elevated, to be quickened into lively life, and wound up to high sensation. After such excitement, sweet is ease and rest; but without previous exertion, repose soon degenerates into pain. None are so restless as those who always rest; those whom "Sloth casts into her deepest sleep," depression plunges into her darkest pit. Melancholy is as insipid as motionless man, as feculence from water that is stagnated, or rust from steel that is unused.

On the eminencies of life, and amid scenes of inaction and pleasure, have thousands of unhappy beings found the pit of despair, and in the midst of redundant possessions been reduced to the extremity of need. They have wanted no particular possession; they have wanted without being able to specify their want; they have wanted, in one all-voluminous word, they have wanted HAPPINESS. 'Tis not poverty in rags that calls most loudly for our compassion, it is poverty with purple on her shoulders that is most to be pitied.

From the former, industry may extricate or charity relieve: or if neither of these bring relief, Death, the wretch last friend, must afford it. But the necessity which grows out of excess is without hope of remedy; humanity holds out her helping hand in vain; she cannot reach it; it is a gloom, which prosperity has no ray in all its orb that can disperse; it is a sadness, which no smile of the world can cheer; it is a famine, which can find no food in the compass of nature, yet is cursed with life and capable of longevity. Let him then who is anxiously demanding, "who will show me any good?" turn his eye inward on the moral and intellectual qualities that lie folded up in his own bosom—there he will find that hidden treasure, whose value is above diamonds—there will he find that gem of great price, whose splendors will exist and shine, when those of the sun shall be sunk in never-ending night.

LONDON, May 2.

The restrictions laid by the French Executive upon the import of British Manufactures into the territory of the nominal Republic, ill accords with the professed desire of reciprocal harmony and good will. Numerous ships thus laden from the United Kingdoms have been compelled to return with their cargoes; nor has the force of policy or of prejudice stopped here; it has extended to our produce, and though coals are extremely wanted in many parts of France, the people have been precluded from their use, rather than the purchase should tend to our advantage. An instance of this kind, from its distinguished features, and the authority from whence we have received it, deserves to be particularly mentioned. A vessel, laden with coals at Whitehaven, discharged her cargo into the *government stores* at Bourdeaux, and had nearly shipped her intended quantity of wine for Dublin, when in consequence of an order from Paris, she was compelled to re-land her wine and re-ship her coals, with which she sailed, instead of her destined cargo: the officers of the port observing, that France possessed within herself every necessary for the people, and that the government was resolved to call forth and to protect their energy, by the establishment of a rigid adherence to prohibitory regulations.

By private letters from the Continent, we learn, that the news of the opening of the Scheldt has created universal dismay throughout Holland.

The emperor of Russia continues to take the most lively concern in the fate of the King of Sardinia. The unfortunate sovereign has made some very affecting representations to Alexander I, by the Count Valaife, the Sardinian Minister, resident at Petersburg; the consequence of which has been, the Count Markow, the Russian ambassador at Paris, who had requested his recall, has been ordered to remain at his post.

The late Chargé d' Affaires of the King of Sardinia, at Paris, who resided there under the title of Russian Secretary of Legation, and whom the police were about to treat as a suspected person, has, by express order of the Russian Monarch, formally entered the imperial service. Of this event, Count Markow has given official notice to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Our naval force in commission has already been reduced to 95 sail of the line, 18 ships of 50 guns, 170 frigates, and 243 smaller vessels, very many of which are to be immediately paid off. Economy is not only commendable, but necessary, provided it is not carried too far.

We have the pleasure in being able to state, that accounts have been received from Otaheite highly favorable, and such as to induce sanguine hopes of the complete fulfilment of the objects of the Missionaries. Since the desertion of part of the body, the rest have resided at Matavia, where they have acquired a knowledge of the language, and conciliated general affection & esteem. Among many instances which are mentioned, of the favor in which they are held by the Savages, is, that the day after the birth of a son to the Rev. Mr. Henry, he was visited by Pomarree, who adopted the infant, and gave to him the name of Toe-cree dahai (the great chief.)

May 3.

The measure of the amnesty in favor of the Emigrants, seems to meet with the approbation of almost every circle we have fallen in with. It is as complete as perhaps could have been expected after so entire and sweeping a Revolution, which presented no common point at which those

who promoted, and those who opposed it, could ever meet. It is with relation to the circumstances and the time, therefore, not upon abstract principles, that the measure is to be judged. In many respects the Chief Consul has shewn a disposition, in spite of many obstacles, to repair the injustice, and cancel the crimes of former eras. If in the opinion of any he has not done ALL that was desirable, it may fairly be said that he has generally done all that was possible. He can no more repair all the sufferings which the revolution has occasioned to individuals, than he can recall the past, and undo every thing that has been done for the last fourteen years.

A letter from Strasburgh announces the arrival in that city M. M. Morres, an Irishman, who had been arrested at Hamburg with Napper Tandy. He is on his way to Paris, to thank the First Consul, to whom he is indebted for his liberty.

Another partial revolution has taken place in the Canton of Berne. During the absence of the Chief Landammann, the Petty Council taking advantage of the assemblage of a mob, declared the country in danger, and abolished the Senate. Of these proceedings the French Minister has spoken in terms of approbation.

On Thursday the following curiosities were landed at the Dock Yard, Portsmouth, from the Scipio, Capt. Perdy, from Egypt, viz. Head of the Theban ram, which is supposed to be above two thousand years old; Cleopatra's coffin, a statue of Scipio of white marble, and one of Marcus Aurelius do. two pyramids from Grand Cairo; head of a figure, which is said to be eighty feet high; and a number of Egyptian deities, &c.

Mr. Cobbett has published the following, respecting the persons who broke his windows in Pall-mall, on the illumination. He says their names are—Charles Beloe (son of the rev. William Beloe) a clerk in the general post-office, Charles Wagstaff, another clerk in the general post-office; John Harwood, a sort of amanuensis to the rev. William Beloe; John Parnel, an ex-captain, Samuel Wife, a servant to a brush maker, at Aldgate; William Harvey, nothing at all. Four or six, he says, are in the pay of government.

PARIS, April 24.

The following is the speech of Regnier, counsellor of state, on presenting to the conservative senate, the bill of the act of Amnesty, concerning the emigrants, explaining the ground of that act:—viz.

CITIZENS SENATORS,

"A multitude of individuals are still inscribed upon the list of emigrants, and experience has shewn, that in continuing to proceed by the way of individual erasures which is necessarily slow, years, would be exhausted before the fate of so many thousands of men could be decided.

"Meanwhile, suffering from the law, and in painful uncertainty of their future, fate, the individuals on the list, wandering in a foreign land, or obliged to conceal themselves in France are devoted to a despairing state of nonentity, to which they foresee no end. Besides the numerous families to which they are bound by the relation in kindred, alliance or interest, associated in some sort with their fate, feel in their social transactions, in their alliances, & in almost all their domestic arrangements distress, and inconveniences, which have for several years agitated and tormented them; government has thought that the time was at length arrived to put an end to such a state of things which impious conjunctures formerly commanded, but which ought to end with them.

"The most efficacious mode of attaining this almost generally desired object, is to substitute in the place of the extremely tedious mode of partial erasures, another which shall be at once the most expeditious and most worthy of the national magnanimity. Amnesty was destined in all times to efface political crimes, when at the end of civil troubles circumstances allow to replace severity by indulgence.

"Would that the amnesty of this day pronounced with a few exceptions only, the general erasure of the persons inscribed, upon the list of emigrants! A government powerful and strong, respected with in and without, may use clemency without danger. What would be, in effect, the frantic audacity which would attempt to turn against it that clemency which is the most manifest proof of its strength! We add, that no time could be better chosen for this great act of lenity than the ever memorable era when peace is restored to Europe, quiet to consciences, and when the public happiness

is seated upon a durable basis, inclines all hearts to indulge an oblivion of the past. That indulgence must, however, which we transmit to you in the name of government, makes to the general grace of which it grants, some exception, which, no doubt, you, like it, will judge indispensible. This grace is further accompanied by another precaution which applies not only to the individuals comprised in the amnesty, but also to those whose definitive erasure does not go back beyond the 10th of October, 1801. Government has judged necessary that all these individuals should remain under special superintendence until that period, when a prudent conduct supported for a length of time, shall have furnished on their part a sufficient security for the public tranquility. It is moreover necessary, that the return of the persons included in the amnesty to France, should not be marked by indiferece repetitions, by proceedings which might tend to trouble the repose of the citizens, who have treated with the nation under the security of the public faith, and who have reckoned upon the inviolability of the acts which emanated from its power.

Another partial revolution has taken place in the Canton of Berne. During the absence of the Chief Landammann, the Petty Council taking advantage of the assemblage of a mob, declared the country in danger, and abolished the Senate. Of these proceedings the French Minister has spoken in terms of approbation.

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PARIS, April 24.

Yesterday arrived here the British Packet Lady Hobart, capt. Fellows, from Falmouth via Halifax. She sailed from Falmouth the 10th of May.

By the Packet we have received London papers to the 8th ult. which contain but few articles of moment.

Capt. Wormsley, of Virginia, and Mr. C. F. Green, from Hamburg, came passengers.

We are informed by a passenger in the Packet, that the prevailing opinion in England was, that the Grenville party would soon prevail, and that Pitt would shortly go into office again as prime minister. That the present administration was daily growing more unpopular, and that new troubles were anticipated. Trade was extremely dull, and a general gloom damped the spirits of all classes.

In the British House of Commons the 6th May, in discussing the Definitive Treaty, Mr. Ellicott took a view of the accession to French power, in the acquisition of Louisiana, which, by giving them a dominion over the river Mississippi, invested them with a dangerous influence over the North American States, particularly Kentucky, which was known not to be much attached to the Union, and which, from the connection of its trade with the Mississippi, it would not, perhaps, be difficult for French intrigue to seduce from the Federal Union, and attach to Louisiana. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving, "That an address should be presented to His Majesty, praying that a copy of the treaty concluded at Badajos, between France and Portugal should be laid before the House."

Arrived, Ship Mary, Hudson, St. Petersburgh; Vigilantia, Meyer, Hamburg; British Packet, Lady Hobart, Fellows; schooner Hiram, Savannah.

Cleared, brig Echo, Webb, Martinique; Sally, Morland, Malaga; Washington, Glover, Malaga; Apollo, Lee, Jamaica; schooner Ann, Adams, New Providence; La-Impudent, Degrache, St. Domingo; sloop, Jane, Jewell, St. Thomas.

Arrived since our last. British Packet Lady Hobart, Fellows, 43 days from Falmouth via Halifax. In lat. 44°, 43°, long. 39°, 37°, spoke brig Peace, out 40 days from Port Republican, bound to Bourdeaux. Spoke ship Duke of Clarence, out 5 days from Plymouth, bound to Newfoundland.

Ship Vigilantia, Meyer, 77 days from Hamburg. June 19th, off Long-Island, spoke a Portuguese brig from the West Indies bound to N. York out, 53 days; the captain sick, and the vessel in want of provisions, which captain Meyer supplied. She had put to sea from the Island in a gale of wind.

Schooner Hiram, Ames, 8 days from Savannah. In lat. 35° 30°, long. 75° 30°

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spoke brig Bee, from Old York, bound to Baltimore, out 8 days.

Ship Mary, Hudson, from St. Petersburg (Rus.) Left at Copenhagen ship Lucy Towns, of Salem, arrived March 24th in 37 days passage; and ship Rising States Bigford, 42 days from the Savannah. April 11, arrived at Elsinore Roads ship Amherst of Boston, but did not speak her. April 9th arrived ship Protectress, Carpenter, 47 days from Charleston; and brig Camella from Lisbon, belonging to Boston. June 15th, in lat 42, 22, long. 65 10, spoke ship Jacob, Moore, out 2 days from Portsmouth, bd. to Amsterdam. 17th in lat. 41 57, long 66 30 spoke sch'r Friendship, Cargill, out 2 days from Wiscasset, bound to Barbadoes.

TRENTON, June 21.
MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT!
Barnsborough, Gloucester County,
June 10th, 1802.

On the 18th instant a melancholy accident took place in this vicinity. Mr. Jeremiah Mahong, being extremely fond of his gun, taking it into his hand said in a joke to his wife, come out and I will learn you to exercise; upon which she took another gun into her hand that had been, without their knowledge, loaded by her brother in order to shoot some crows, which she carelessly held in her hands, and when he attempted to snap it, unfortunately went off, the whole load entered his head just under his left eye, and went out just behind his right ear, and he fell senseless at her feet. He was about 23 years of age, and she about 17; they had been married a fortnight the evening before. The distressing scene is not easily described, as an uncommon fondness had subsisted between them. An inquest was held over the body, and the jury returned their verdict, that his death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his wife.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.
The sch'r Adventure, arrived at the Lazaretto in 13 days from C. Francois, sailed from thence the 7th inst at which time we learn, perfect tranquility prevailed. The yellow fever raged with unabated malignity. It is said few of the SOLDIERS OF EGYPT have escaped.—Letters from this place, are silent as to the conduct and residence of Toplaint.

Bonaparte, says the Centinel, is now exhibiting one of the most brilliant displays of his penetration and policy.—By act of oblivion, he is inviting into France all the Ex-Nobles, Clergy, Men of Science, Virtue and Wealth, who emigrated during the reign of Jacobins and Vandalism; And at the same time is transporting to Louisiana and Madagascar all the democratic insurgents in his dominions. The First Consul well knows that the former will support every well administered government; and that the latter are fit subjects for no other Government.

St. MARY's (Geo.) June 2.
By a gentleman arrived in town last Sunday evening, from the Creek Nation, we are informed, that the noted gen. Bowles has commissioned a privateer under the command of a captain Gibson, of New-Providencia—which privateer, captured a Spanish vessel, bound from New-Orleans, to the Ha'annah, loaded with artillery, ammunition and flour; which prize arrived in Catahouche river about the 1st of May, and was condemned by Bowles. The provisions distributed amongst his adherents; the privateer was formerly of New-Providencia, but now sails under Bowles's Muscogee flag. Captain Gibson was formerly of the Lark privateer, of Providence. We are further informed that Bowles intended an attack on St. Marks, having found two mortars, &c. on board of the prize.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

Nothing in the whole conduct of our executive more clearly evinces the want of even an appearance of decency, than the repeated exertions which have been used to induce Thomas Paine to return to this country.

Mr. Dawson received instructions from Mr. Jefferson, to solicit Paine's acceptance of a passage to the United States in one of the government ships. Paine, however, refused to treat with one who was merely the carrier of orders, and who was without either the power or respectability attached to a national representative at a foreign court.

Immediately after Mr. Livingston's arrival at Paris, and before he had been presented to the First Consul, he published his "ridiculous letter" to Thomas Paine, and, in the name of our government, made the same offer that his precursor had done. Having received the proper assurances, from a Minister with full powers, Paine concluded to comply with the strong fol-

icitations and potent wishes of our chief magistrate, and to embark for this country, early in the month of May, in an American frigate lying at Brest, and which had been ordered there to receive him.

The early conference which our minister had with Paine, and the publication of the letter which he addressed to him, drew from Bonaparte, and other officers of the government, strong expressions of contempt for our country and its representative; for so perfectly blasted is the reputation of Thomas Paine that, even in Paris, he can associate only with the lowest and vilest of the rabbles. True it is, that in a revolutionary state of things he has always found employment, and has been sometimes honored with the attention of distinguished men. His talents were suited to pull down, to overturn, and destroy. Originally obliged to abandon his native land, for a commission of gross fraud, he sought refuge in this country, and by engaging warmly in the labors of the revolution, obtained some distinction!

but, by a flagrant breach of trust, he forfeited the confidence of every honest and intelligent citizen. In France he became the tool of the regicides, and forgetting the pompous eulogium which he had previously pronounced upon the virtues of the French monarch, joined to inflame the rabble in dragging their sovereign to the scaffold, and erecting the standard of Jacobinism on the ruins of the government.—Of the successive revolutions in that country he was the constant and open advocate and white in originality of MISCHIEF he has approved himself to be without a rival, he was as subservient to the will of his masters as an eastern slave to the nod of his Sultan.

The corruptions of his private life are almost without example. His principles have prompted him to labor earnestly for the destruction of every government under which he has lived, and to sever every tie by which man is bound to man. Order and law have been the objects of his detestation—He has used every exertion to corrupt the morals of youth, and employed every talent which God has given him, to destroy the foundation of the Christian's hope. His practice has corresponded with his principles—By daily intoxication he is sunk to a level with the brutes, and his mind and body are exhibited as perfectly corrupted by vicious indulgence. His blasphemies have ascended to Heaven, and his scoffings at the Saviour of the Universe challenge the vengeance of the Almighty. He is now fast sinking into the grave, and, covered with infamy, his last days strikingly exemplify this truth, that the effects of corruption are misery and contempt.

This is the man whom we kindly invite to our shores!!! He it is who is thus distinguished by the marked regard of our First Magistrate, and who is again and again strongly solicited, as if it were an object of national interest, to take shelter in our country from the contempt and detestation of the European world—He will bring with him all his lewdness, infidelity, and democracy, and his reception will exhibit the degradation of a people, whose chief rulers scruples not to honor or reverence the man who will labour to promote their interest—however flagrant his vices, however enormous his crimes." (Gaz. U. S.

One of the worst evils attending the new-fangled system of economy, adopted by the present administration, is not merely that it relaxes and unerves the hands of government for the present; but that its effects are likely to be felt for many years to come. In vain will any future administration endeavour to bring the public sentiment to that elevated state in which it existed during the whole Presidency of Washington, and part of that of Adams. The question then was, "what is the true interest of the public, and what the wisest means of accomplishing it?" now, the question is, "what is the nearest road to popularity, and how shall we best promote the interest of our own party?"

Altho' from present appearances there is little probability of this narrow selfish system lasting longer than the existing Presidential term, yet the prospect of a change is clouded by reflecting on the corruption of principle, which the men now in power have introduced. Facilius discessus Avomis—The work of destruction is easy but it requires years of toil to build or repair an edifice, which a wicked incendiary in a few hours may reduce to ashes. N. Y. Com. Ad.

FROM A VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENT.
TIMOTHY PICKERING AGAIN.

The readers of this paper are desired to recollect that all which has been said, under this head concerning Pickering, has been intended to rescue his character from the aspersion of having defrauded the public of something towards half a million of dollars. In doing this, it was thought

necessary to shew not only his innocence as to the accusation, but that he had borne to make use of advantages, which had fallen in his way, one of which amounted to 14,588 dollars. By these means, the whole stock of calumny is annihilated. Not one single dollar has been embezzled. Not one dollar is deficient. The United States have gained by his prudence, 14,588 dollars, which fall into the great mass of surplus, that his accusers call republican savings, and then cover themselves with the applause, which they ought to have bestowed on him. This is not the end. A new although feeble battery is erected. They now admit that Mr. Pickering has paid all the money to the account of the United States, but that he has applied some of it to purposes other than those for which the money was received. It is not at present known whether this be the fact, or not; nor is it material to the defence. Let the allegation be allowed, as it is made, and the case will stand as follows:

Mr. Pickering received 200,000 dollars for one purpose, and 200,000 dollars for another. In the execution of these duties, the first sum exceeded the purpose for which it was designed, including 14,588 gained in bills of exchange, by 78,588 dollars. The second fell short as much. The whole money being under his controul, and the interest of the country as much at stake in one case as the other, he has taken the overplus of the one to fill the deficiency of the other. By these means, he has promoted public service, and supported public credit. And it is for this, or something like it, that his character has been attacked with a degree of venom and revenge quite unexampled.

The writer of this defence is not only unacquainted with Mr. Pickering, but also with the real facts which belong to the case. He has made the foregoing hypothetical statement to elucidate the case, upon the data which are alledged by the accusers themselves; and upon these only.

Pause, reader for a moment, and carry back your memory to the time, when the news-prints all groaned with abuse against this person. See to what it has come! and behold how now, it is attempted to torture things, the propriety of which is self evident, into a fresh accusation against him. It would seem that virtue, honour, were to be chased from the face of the earth, and truth, in order that the opposite qualities may prevail.

Mr. Pickering's character, with those who knew him did not want this aid. His name, and these circumstances, have been necessarily used as powerful engines against the frauds, falsehoods, and delusions of men, who will perhaps live to see themselves overwhelmed with disgrace and detestation. They may hear that people whose confidence they have abused, saying with an universal voice, "Go hence, and learn that, sooner or later, truth and justice will prevail. Go, and taste the remorse, which is due to your misdeeds."

POSTSCRIPT BY THE EDITORS.
Censor Smith! Stand forth. You have promised to detect falsehood, and to correct misrepresentation. You are called upon to publish this, and the preceding communications on the same subject, in your Intelligence, precisely as they have appeared. Full liberty is given you to make what comments or denials, you please. If both go together, the world will be able to form a correct opinion. If you do not this, it will be the height of weakness and effrontery for you to expect that your reputation for candour will in future be worth a cent. [Callenders' Recorder.]

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.
On Wednesday last a resolution passed the house, appropriating a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of procuring a STATUE IN BRONZE of General GEORGE WASHINGTON. His excellency the Governor is authorized to carry the resolution into effect, in a manner that shall be thought most appropriate to the character of the man whose sublime virtues it is intended to perpetuate and most honorable to the State.

It is a subject of pleasing reflection, and much to the honor of our legislature, that this lasting tribute of veneration is about to be paid to the father of his country.—We need not be told that he has already erected a monument

Aere perennius
Regalique situ Pyramidum altius:
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Posit dirdere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, and fuga temporum:

As a reason for omitting this office of gratitude, for in proportion as the force of this sentiment is, will be the desire to preserve it, glowing like the vestal fire, by some material exhibition of his character. It is the dictate of nature, it is a sentiment that ought not, and cannot be smothered, that those whom we love and venerate, should be fastened to our hearts by some visible association, when they live to us only in memory.

Our intellect is not yet so pure as to demand no communications through the avenues of sense; our natural affections are not yet so sublimed as to require no impulses from their proper objects. But the voice of nature, in all ages and countries, is heard in the language of the poet.

Yet on these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected nigh;
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture
deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh."

It is therefore an unnatural refinement, a species of metaphysical depravity, that would cut asunder those threads of tender visible affection, and leave us the mere creatures of abstraction. We are sensible that these ideas, however just, may be perverted: but we trust there is necessity of discriminating, at this time, between a superstitious veneration; and the natural expression of the best feelings of the heart.

As the proposed monument is altogether a work of taste, no limitations were imposed as to its form, structure, devices or ornaments; but it was properly left with the governor to consult with European artists, and to adopt such as should be thought most expressive of the character—This is the subject for the fancy of a Fuseli, the strongest expressions of an Angelo, and the sublime conceptions of a Raphael.

(Boston pap.)

Public Sale.

Will be added to the sales to-morrow,
10 Chests of Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS,
2 Trunks striped and check Muslin,
1 ditto of Book Muslin and Shawls,
1 ditto of Marseilles.

THO. MOORE, Auct'r.

June 25.

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,
70 tons Plaster,
10 hds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25.

TO BE RENTED,
FOR THE YEAR ENSUING,
All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Ware-House, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joshua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.—apply to

PHILIP WANTON.

June 25.

One Dollar Reward.

RAN AWAY, two days ago, a very lazy apprentice boy, named JAMES TAYLOR, aged 12 or 13 years, it is probable he may be at or near his mother's house, next door to Mr. Wm. M'Knight's in this town. The above reward will be paid to whoever brings him home to me, or lodges him in any jail, so as I may get him again—but no thanks or traveling expences.

ANDREW JAMIESON.

June 25.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
LOT No. 12, in square No. 143, in the City of Washington, with 56 feet front on F. Street north, extending in length 196 feet 1 1/2 inches, containing 10,983 square feet, and is near the war office.—There is upon it a two story BRICK HOUSE and a wooden one adjoining, built so far back as to give room for a capital Mansion House on the line of the street; there is on it a good Garden in a high state of cultivation, with excellent Fruit trees coming to the state of bearing, and a small frame Stable.

For further particulars enquire of ROBERT KING, the City Surveyor, who resides on the premises.

June 25.

eo3†
Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,
By the ship United States, from Liver-
pool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats,
well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of
Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen
Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock
on hand, forms a very complete assort-
ment of that article, and which will be
sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,

Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each;
100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes
assorted in casks—and a confection of

IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for ready money,
which will be sold on very low terms for
good paper.

May 31.

Two thousand pieces first qual-
ity NANKEENS, just received and for
sale by

Janney & Paton.

May 29.

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder,
by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quar-
ter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant
supply of those articles from the Manufac-
tory, will be kept for sale on the lowest
terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOTH.

April 8.

eo6m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on
the 1st May, PATTY, a likely Negro
wench, about twenty years of age; she
has been brought up in the house, is a
good seamstress, & very capable: among
a variety of clothes, she has a purple stuff
petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded
dimity jacket and coat, a plain muslin
gown, a handsome worked muslin do. a
plain do, both well made, 2 white camel
hair shawls with netting, fine white cot-
ton stockings, several pair, and a pair of
white silk do. a handsome black hat, neat
shoes and other cloathing. She went off
with a Negro fellow the property of Mr.
Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of
age, 5 feet high, well set, inclined to
be corpulent, tawny complexion, lively
countenance, and speaks distinctly, though
quick; he is an excellent joiner. He
took with him a pair of new brown caff-
mere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of
the same cloth, a green broad cloth coat,
with a blue velvet collar, a handsome
swansdown waistcoat, with mettle buttons
a new black hat, new shoes, fine white
cotton stockings, green pantaloons, and
other cloathing. The above reward will
be paid to any person who shall lodge
them in any jail, either in Maryland or
Virginia, and ample compensation made
for any other trouble or expence.

SARAH THORNTON,
May 7. eo near Alexandria.

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ imme-
diately, for the benefit of the 6th Re-
giment of Virginia Militia, two MU-
SICIANS; one to teach the different
beats of the drum, the other, the music
of the fife. Such persons as are well qual-
ified for the above tuition, and will en-
gage to instruct the learners which will
consist of sixteen boys for each branch,
shall receive a liberal compensation from
the subscriber, who is authorized by law
to employ tutors; and by the Court of
Enquiry, to pay them for their services
when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.
April 7. Fairfax County, 2awif

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Ta-
vern every morning, at half past four
o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate
our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves
Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morn-
ing at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexan-
dria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to
promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which
runs but 50 miles per day, although it is
said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from
80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9.

662aw

PROPOSALS,

Respectfully submitted to the consideration
of the citizens of the District of Colum-
bia, and the public generally, for pub-
lishing by subscription in George-Town,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED

The Olio.

By B. PARKS and Co.

IT is within the plan of the Editors of this
paper, that its contents shall comport with its
title: a compound of various ingredients—as po-
litical, news, polite literature; with whatever else
may seem most promotive of public good, and
conducive towards general usefulness.

No where, perhaps, have the beneficial effects
of periodical publications been more generally
felt, or duly appreciated, than in this country;
and no where, we believe, their abusus might be
more justly deprecated; but such is the close affi-
nity between their good and bad consequences, be-
tween the liberty and licentiousness of the press,
that the most experienced of our political sur-
geons have uniformly been apprehensive of attempting
an excision of the one, lest they might give a
mortal wound to the other. Being an evil with-
out a remedy, it shall be our peculiar care not to
contribute to its aggravation.

The temper of the times require an avowal of
the Editors political creed. On this head they
will be candid and sincere.—They are unequiv-
ocally federal.—Believing, without calling
into question the views of the present, that the
former administrations pursued the best policy
that could be devised, for securing the peace and
happiness, and promoting the true interests of
this country, they declare it their intention, at
all times, to advocate measures producing those
desirable consequences.

We have ever held the conduct of many of the
opponents of the former administrations, in their
newspaper publications, in the utmost, and we
think, merited contempt. Wilful misrepresenta-
tions may deceive for a while, and thereby fur-
ther the views of those who employ such means;
but it is not by resorting to them, that we hope
or intend to promote our own interest, much less
that of the public. Towards our political op-
ponents we will do as we would be done by—
consequently, not attempt to repel the reiterated
calumnies, yet heaped upon those no longer in
power, by a recrudescence of slander on those
who now hold the helm of our political barque.
Time will shew who best understand their coun-
try's interest, and will bring with it the most
ample justification of the views of those to whom
under Providence, we have been, and are in-
debted for our present prosperity and tranquility.
Private disputes and personalities shall always
be excluded. To this, promise the Editors pledge
themselves they will religiously adhere.

The papers published at present in the district,
being devoted almost entirely to one subject, Po-
litical, the Editors entertain a hope that The
Olio, conducted on liberal principles, and con-
taining a greater diversity of matter, will meet
with public countenance; which they respectfully
felicite.

CONDITIONS.

This paper will be published every Thursday
morning, in a quarto form, and on a sheet of
royal size, which will form a handsome volume,
annually, of 416 pages, printed with a new and
elegant type.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars
and Fifty Cents, payable on the receipt of the
first number.

It will be delivered at the dwellings of
subscribers in Alexandria, every evening of
the day of publication, free of any addi-
tional expence.

The subscriber informs his
friends in Alexandria, and for-
mer patrons of the "Columbian
Mirror," that he is concerned in
the intended publication above-
mentioned, and will, in the course of
a day or two, wait upon those in
town for their signatures.

ELLIS PRICE.

Alex. June 14.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Stop the Villain!

Ran away from the subscriber in the
month of December last, a likely Negro
man, named BEN, 26 years of age, of a
dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high; has a small scar under one of his
eyes (which not recollect) also a large
one on his breast, occasioned by a burn
when a child, and has lost two of his fore
teeth. His clothing is unknown to me,
as he has been hired to Mr. John Hod-
gskin, of Alexandria, for three years past as
a ferry man, and believe him to be har-
bored in or about Alexandria or the city
of Washington, by a brother of his (nam-
ed Helson) who also served the said Hod-
gskin as a ferry-man at the same time, and
whom the said Hodgskin has lately eman-
cipated. The above reward will be paid

to any person who delivers me the above
described villain in the town of Colches-
ter, or Thirty Dollars, if secured in any
jail in Maryland or Virginia.

All masters of vessels and others are for-
bidden to harbor or carry off said fellow at
their peril.

JOHN H. MANLEY.

Colchester, May 31.

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and re-
tail, at their Book and Stationery Store,
in King street, between Royal and Fair-
fax streets, the following articles, on
which a liberal deduction will be made
to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by
Mrs. Bennett; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the
Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons;
St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIIth Century, a no-
vel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the
Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina
Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one
by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do.

Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit

of the Cattle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond,

by George Walker; Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore,

The Armenian, or Ghoul of Seer, a history

based on facts, 2 vols. from the German of

Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by

Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gau-

dentia di Lucca, the Abbeis, a romance by W.

H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespeare

papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. The Foot of Quality,

or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3

vols. by Mr. Brooke; Royal Captives, a Frag-

ment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley, a Tale

of the Times, a novel by the author of the Got-

tip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the
reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the
reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature De-
scribed, or Philosophical and Pious Contem-
plations on the Works of Nature, and the Scen-
ics of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life

and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin,

Taplin's Farriery, Biscfoms of Morality, Sand-

ford and Merton, Constitutions of the United

States with the late amendments, to which are

prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the

Federal Constitution with the amendments; Ju-
nius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copi-

ous index; Letters of Themistocles, with an ap-

pendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin,

and Remarks on his Life, written by himself;

Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable

modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic

Medley; Watt's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist

Hymns and spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney

Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and

Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Icclions, Murray's
English Reader; Introduction to the English
Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and
Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pfister's
Columbian Orator; Wenster's Institutes, contain-
ing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or
2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part;
Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's
Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr.
Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction
to do. Philadelphian Latin do. Clark's Introduction
to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erafimus;
do. Corderi; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin
Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant; Dilworth's
Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Icclion's and
Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be
continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp;
Mother Go's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver
Reviv'd; Laugh and Be Fat; Fribus Pocus; Di-
vine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Regales;
Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico;
Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Re-
pository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do.
Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards;
red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound
or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Fool-
cap writing paper; Quills and Slates; lead and
flat Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, In-
voices, Wafe and Cash Books, Cyphering and
Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and
small hand.

Bookbinding.

Of every description, executed with neatness
and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled
and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

Wanted,

One or two boys of good connection, between
12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the
bookbinding business.

April 20.

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSEMBLY OF

GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint
decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine
glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and
quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and
half pint decanters, which will be sold by
the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemen's fine black Hats
of a superior quality, do. white with green
unders, children's fine do. of every colour,
and a quantity of well assorted, low
priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

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